THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
PUBLISHED BY
THE COMMERCIAL PRINTING COMPANY,
CORNER FIFTH AVENUE AND SMITHFIELD STREET,
(Opposite Postoffice—Entrance on Fifth Avenue.)
C. D. BRIGHAM, - - - - - - *Editor.*
R. D. THOMPSON, *Business Manager.*
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
Single Copy ..... 5 Cents.
Delivered by Carrier (per week) ..... 25 Cents.
Subscribers by Mail (per year) $10 00
☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.
☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address
THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VII. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 5, 1870. NO. 303.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE WAR.

BEGINNING OF THE END

END OF THE NAPOLEONIC DYNASTY.

MACMAHON'S ARMY ROUTED,

AND SURRENDERS TO THE KING.

NAPOLEON TOO ILL TO FLY

AND IS NOW A PRISONER.

One Hundred Thousand French Captives.

Particulars of the Bloody Battles.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN PARIS.

The Republic to be Proclaimed.

The Contest to be Carried to the Bitter End.

GREAT REJOICING IN BERLIN.

BAZAINE STILL COOPED UP IN METZ.

Meeting of the French Council of Ministers.

PROCLAMATION TO THE PEOPLE.

A Great Misfortune Has Come Upon Us

FORMATION OF NEW ARMIES.

FRANCE.

Proclamation from the Council of Ministers Announcing the Disaster to the French Arms—The Determination to Resist to the Last—News in the Chambers.

PARIS, September 4—The Council of Ministers have issued the following proclamation to the people:

A great misfortune has come upon the country. After three days of heroic struggles, sustained by the Army of Marshal MacMahon against three hundred thousand of the enemy, 40,000 men were made prisoners. General de Wimpffen, who took command of the army in place of MacMahon, badly wounded, has signed a capitulation. This cruel reverse will not shake our confidence. A complete state of defense of the country will be organized in a few days; a new army will be under the walls of Paris; another army is forming on the banks of the Loire. Your patriotism, your union, your energy will save France. The Emperor being made prisoner, the Government, in accordance with the public powers, will take all measures required by the gravity of events.

[Signed] COUNT DE PALIKAO.
JULES BRANY,
DE LA TOUR DE AUVERGNE,
GRANDPERRET,
CLEMONT DUVERNOIS
P. MAGNE,
BUSSON BILLAULT,
JEROME DAVID,
of the Council of Ministers.

In the Senate yesterday the Minister of War said: "We have learned through various official channels that Marshal Bazaine failed in the attempt to free himself from the hostile armies which held him shut up around Metz. His efforts were heroic. The King of Prussia could not help rendering justice to the valor of our soldiers. Marshal MacMahon, after endeavoring to reach Bazaine in the direction of the north, was obliged to retire in the environs of Sedan. There was several days' fighting with alternations of success and reverse, but we contended against an enemy our superior in numbers, and in spite of the most energetic efforts, terminated in the defeat of our arms. Other advices of Prussian origin are still more unfavorable, but don't appear to us worth credit in all cases, and the Government is not willing to give them the appearance of authenticity by communicating them to the public. Our reverses afflict us. To the Prussian left of Sedan French camps, separated from them by a wooded ravine, was a long, bare hill, something like one of the hills on Long Island. This hill, on which there was some of the hardest fighting of the day, formed one of the keys of the position of the French army. When once its crest was covered with Prussian artillery, the whole line of the French army was making a forced march to the left in the direction of Douchery and Mezieres in order to shut in MacMahon's army on the west, and so drive them against the Belgian frontier. I learned from officers of the Crown Prince's staff that at the same time, while we were watching regiment after regiment pass through Chemay, the Saxons and Guards, eighty thousand strong, on the Prussian right, under Prince Albert of Saxony, were marching rapidly to close on the doomed French army on the right bank of the Meuse, which they had crossed at Remwelly on Tuesday, 30th ult., in the direction of La Chapelle, a small village of 900 inhabitants on the road from Sedan to Bouillon, in Belgium, and the last village before crossing the frontier. Anything more splendid than the men's bearing would be impossible to imagine. I saw men lame in both feet hobbling along in the ranks, blind comrades, less footsore, carrying their needle guns. Those who were actually incapable of putting one foot before another had pressed peasants' wagons and every conveyance into service, and were following in the rear, so as to be ready for the great battle which all felt sure would come off on the morrow. The Bavarians, who, it is generally believed, do not march so well as they fight, were in the center between us at Chemery and Sedan, encamped around the woods of La Morlee, famous for the great battle in 1614, during the wars of the League. When I had seen the last regiment dash through—for the pace at which they went can really not be called marching in the ordinary sense—I started at about a quarter past eight in the evening for Vendress, to which King's headquarters were, and where I hoped to find horses for man and beast, especially the latter, as being far the most important on the eve of a great battle. When I got within about half a mile of Vendress, going at a steady trot, a sharp "halt!" rang out through the clear air. I brought my horse to a standstill, knowing that a Prussian sentry is not to be trifled with. As I pulled up, twenty yards off I heard the clicks of their locks as they brought their weapons in full cock and covered me. My reply being satisfactory, I jogged on into Vendress, and my mare and myself had soon forgotten sentinels, forced marches and coming battles, one of us on the straw, the other on the floor.

At seven, Thursday morning, my servant came to wake me, saying that the King's horses were harnessing and his Majesty would leave in half an hour for the battle-field; and as the commode basin already been taken away, I jumped up, seized crusts of bread, wine, cigars, &c., and crammed them into my holster, taking my breakfast on the way. Just as I got to my horse, King William drove out in an open carriage with four horses for Chevange, about three and a half miles south of Sedan. Much against my will I was compelled to follow the King's staff to precede me on the road to the scene of action, where I arrived myself soon after nine o'clock. It was impossible to ride fast, all the roads being blocked with artillery, ammunition wagons, ambulances, etc.

As I rode on to the crest of a hill which rises sharply about six or seven hundred feet above the little hamlet of Chevange, nestled in a grove below, a most glorious panorama burst on my view. As General Forsyth, of the United States army, remarked to me later in the day, it would have been worth coming merely to see, especially a scene without "battle's magnificently stern array." In the lovely valley below us, from the knoll on which I stood with the King and staff, we could see not only the whole Valley of the Meuse, but also beyond the great woods of Raes de Loup and Francheval into Belgium, and as far as the hilly forest of Mumson on the other side of the frontier. Right at our feet was the little town of Sedan, famous for its fortifications by Vauban, and as the birthplace of Turenne, the great Marshal—known also as the place where Sedan chairs originated. As we were only about two and a quarter miles from the town, we could easily distinguish its principal edifices without the aid of field glasses. On the left was a pretty cabin, the gothic spire of sandstone offering a conspicuous target for Prussian guns, had Gen. Moltke thought fit to bombard the town. To the right, on the southeast of the church, was a large barrack, with the fortifications of the citadel behind it, and behind it, to the southeast again was the old chateau of Sedan, with the picturesque round-turreted towers of the fourteenth century, very useless even against four-pounder Krupp field pieces. This building I believe is now an arsenal. Beyond this was the citadel in the heart of Sedan. On a rising hill above me, but of course sustained, but completely commanded by the hills on both sides of the river, which runs in front of the citadel, the French had flooded the low meadows in the valley before coming to the railway bridge at Bezielle, in order to stop the Germans from advancing on the town in that direction. With their usual stupidity, for one can find no other, it the French had failed to mine the bridge at Bezielle, and it was of immense service to the Prussians throughout the battle. The Prussians actually threw up earthworks on the iron bridge itself to protect it from the French, who more than once attempted early in the day to storm the bridge in the hope of breaking the Bavarian communication between the right and left banks of the Meuse. This they were unable to do, and although their cannon shot had almost demolished their parapet, the bridge literally bristled with bayonets.

On projecting spurs of the hill crowned by the woods of Lamarice, of which I have already spoken, the Bavarians had posted two batteries of six-pounder rifled breech-loading steel Krupp guns, which kept up a duello till the very end of the day with the siege guns of Sedan, across the Meuse. Still farther to the right flank, or nearer to the east, for our line was a circular one, crescent at first with Sedan in the center, like the star on the Turkish standard, was an undulating plain above the village of Bazeille, terminating on the one side a half miles from Sedan at woods near Rubraurt. Midland, that is to say, in a line from Bazeille north there is a ravine watered by a tiny brook, which was the scene of the most desperate struggle and of the most frightful slaughter of the whole battle. This stream, whose name I have forgotten, if it ever had one, runs after entering the town of Sedan from the woods of Fleigreuse on the north. Behind the town rises a hill dotted with cottages and fruit-laden orchards, and crowned by the wood Lazarenne, which runs down to the valley of which I have just spoken. Between this wood and the town were several French camps, their white shelter-tents standing out clear among the dark fruit trees. In these camps one could see throughout the day huge masses of troops which were never used. Even during the height of the battle they stood as idle as Pitt John Porter's men at the second battle of Bull Run. We imagined that they must have been undisciplined Gardes Mobile, whom the French generals dared not bring out against their enemy. To the Prussian left of these French camps, separated from them by a wooded ravine, was a long, bare hill, something like one of the hills on Long Island. This hill, on which there was some of the hardest fighting of the day, formed one of the keys of the position of the French army. When once its crest was covered with Prussian artillery, the whole line of the French was completely at the mercy of the German guns, as they were not only about the town, but the town almost within musket range of them.

Still further to the left lay the village of Illy, set on fire early in the day by French shells. South of this a broken railway bridge, blown up by the French to protect their right, was a conspicuous object. Right about the railway bridge, on a line to Mezieres, was a wooded hill, crowned by the new and most hideous chateau, as he calls it, of one Monsieur Favre. It was here the Crown Prince and his staff stood during the day, having a rather more extensive but less central view, and therefore less desirable, than ours, where stood the King, Count Bismarck, Von Roon, the War Minister, Gen. Moltke and Generals Sheridan and Forsyth, to say nothing of your correspondent.

Having thus endeavored to give some faint idea of the scene of what is, in all probability, the decisive battle of the war, I will next give an account of the position and strength of the corps at the commencement of the action, premising that all the movements were of the simplest possible nature, the object of the Prussian Generals being merely to close the crescent in which they began into a circle, by extending a junction between the Saxon corps on their right and the Prussian corps on the left. This junction took place about noon, near the little village of Illy, on the Bozille ravine, behind Sedan, of which I have already spoken. Once their terrible circle formed, and well soldered together, it grew steadily smaller and smaller, until at last the fortifications of Sedan itself were entered. On the extreme right were the Saxons, one corps d'armee in reserve behind them. The Guards had suffered terribly at Gravelotte, where they met the Imperial Guard, and they would not allow them to be again so cruelly decimated. Justice compels me to state that this arrangement was very far indeed from being pleasing to the Guards themselves, who are ever anxious to be in the forefront of battle. The Guards and Saxons then, about 75,000 strong, were all day on the right bank of the Meuse, between Rubecourt and La Chapel, at which latter village Prince Albert of Saxony, who was in command of the two corps which had been formed into a little extra army by themselves, passed the night of Thursday. The ground from Rubecourt to the Meuse was occupied by the first Bavarian corps. The second Bavarian corps extended their front from near the Bronfelle railway bridge to a point on the high road from Douchery to Sedan, not far from the little village of Douzy, below the hill on which the Crown Prince was placed. The ground from Douzy to Illy, through the large village of Floing, was held by the first and third Prussian Corps belonging to the Prince Frederick Charles, and temporarily attached to the army of the Crown Prince. This was the position of the troops about nine o'clock on Thursday morning, September 1st, and no great advance took place till later than that, for the artillery had at first all the work to do.

At 11 further to the left near Douchery were twenty thousand Wurtemburgers, ready to cut off the French from Mezieres in case of their making a push for that fortress. The number of the Prussian troops engaged was estimated by General Moltke at 240,000, and that of the French at 120,000. We know that MacMahon had with him on Tuesday 120,000 men—that is our corps; his own, that lately commanded by General De Failly, now under General Le Brun, that of Felix Douay, brother of General Abel Douay, killed at Weissenburg, and a fourth corps principally composed of Garde Mobile, the name of whose commander I see escaped me. MacMahon, although wounded, commanded in chief on the French side. It is almost needless to say that the Commander-in-Chief of the Prussians was Von Moltke, with the Crown Prince and Prince Albert of Saxony, immediately next in command.

There were few stray cannon shots fired. There were sighting shots, however, as soon as the range was obtained, but the real battle did not commence till six o'clock, becoming a sharp artillery fight at nine, when the batteries had each got within easy range, and shells began to do serious work. At 11:30 o'clock a musketry fire in the valley in the rear of Sedan opened; about 12:25 o'clock it became exceedingly lively, being one continuous fire, only broken by the growling of the mitrailleuses, which played with deadly effect on the advancing Saxon and Bavarian columns. General Sheridan, by whose side I was standing, told me he did not think he ever to have heard such a well sustained small arms fire. It made itself heard above the roar of battle at our feet.

At twelve o'clock precisely a Prussian battery of siege guns on the slope above the broken railway bridge over the Meuse, near Bazeille, had silenced two batteries of French guns at the foot of the bare hills already mentioned, near the village of Floing.

At ten minutes past twelve o'clock the infantry, no longer supported by the artillery, were compelled to retire to Floing, and soon afterwards the junction between the Saxons and Prussians behind Sedan, was announced to us by General Von Roon, who was eagerly peering through a large telescope, as being safely completed. From this moment the result of the battle could no longer be doubtful. The French were completely surrounded and brought to bay. At 12:25 we were all astonished to see clouds of retreating French infantry on the hill between Floing and Sedan, the Prussian battery making good practice with shells among the ranks. The whole hill for a quarter of an hour was literally covered with Frenchmen running rapidly. Less than half an hour after, at 12:50, General Von Roon called our attention to another French column in full retreat to the right of Sedan, on the road leading from Bazeilles to La Moncelle. They never halted until they got to a small red roofed house on the outskirts of Sedan itself. Almost at the same moment, General Sheridan, who was using my opera-glass, asked me to look at the third French column moving up the broad grass road through La Gavenne wood, immediately above Sedan, doubtless to support the troops defending the important Bazeilles ravine on the northeast of the town.

At one o'clock the French batteries on the edge of the wood toward Toney and above it opened a vigorous fire on the advancing Prussian columns of the Third Corps, whose evident intention it was to storm the high ground west of La Gavenne, and so gain the key of the position on that side. At 1:15 o'clock another French battery near the wood opened on the Prussians, who were compelled to halt, changing their ground until ready for their final rush at the hills, and in order to avoid offering so good a mark to the French shells.

Shortly after one the dismal Prussian skirmishers on the skirts of the hills above Toney. They did not seem in strength, and General Sheridan, who was standing near me, said: "The Saxons are going to try to outflank. They can never hold that position against all those French." The General's prophesy soon proved correct, for the French advancing at least six to one, the Prussians were forced to retreat down hill to seek reinforcements from the columns which were hurrying to their support. In five minutes they came back again, this time in greater force, but still greatly inferior to those huge French masses. "Good heavens! the French cuirassers are going to charge them!" cried General Sheridan; and sure enough, a regiment of cuirassers, their helmets and breast-plates flashing in the September sun, form in sections of squadrons and dash down on the scattered Prussians. The skirmishers, without deigning to form in line (squares are never used by Prussian infantry), received the cuirassers with a crushing quick fire at about a hundred yards distance, loading and firing with extreme rapidity and infalling precision into the dense French squadrons. Over went horses and men in numbers, in masses, in hundreds, and the regiment of proud French cuirassers went hurriedly back in disorder—not in half the time it came—went back scarcely a regiment in strength, and not at all a regiment in form. Its course was marked by a confused mass into shapeless and helpless crowds of flying men. The moment the cuirassers turned back the brave Prussians actually dashed forward in hot pursuit at double quick, the infantry plainly perceiving that flying cavalry is what they has not often been recorded in the annals of war. I know not when an example to compare precisely with this has occurred. There was no more striking episode in the day.

When the French infantry saw their cavalry thus fleeing before foot combatants, they in their turn came forward and attacked the Prussians. The Prussians, not in the least disconcerted during the rapid and telling fire from the Chassepots until their enemies had drawn so near as to be within a hundred yards from them, then poured a withering fire from the needle gun the rapid fire from the Chassepots, and the French infantry could no more endure the Prussian fire than the cavalry to which they had given way before. The infantry fled in its turn, and followed the cavalry to the place from which they came—that is, behind the ridge across the hundred yards from the way to Sedan, where the Prussian mitrailleurs, with their teasing fire, could no longer reach them. The great object of the Prussians was gained, since they were not driven from the crest of the hill they fought to hold; holding it thus against the cavalry, the Prussians persuaded themselves that it was possible to establish artillery on this hill.

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SATURDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

ENGLAND.

The Surrender of MacMahon's Army.

(Sole Agents for the Herald.)

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At three o'clock the French lines, which had previously fired, wavered, broke, and finally thereafter broke. The battle then became a rout. MacMahon is personally wounded, it is said. The roads now present a terrible aspect. The French left everything, flying in every direction, and the Prussians, pursuing, with fresh troops, pressed forward, bent upon cutting off their retreat toward Belgium. The Prussian troops used the bayonet with terrible effect, and in the headlong hot pursuit, leaving only the Prussians gathering in large numbers around Sedan. The Emperor remained at Sedan throughout the battle.

At half-past two o'clock a message was sent to the Emperor at his headquarters, advising him to fly to Belgium, but he was too ill to undertake the journey.

This morning the Prussians prepared to attack Sedan, which was not in condition to resist. At seven o'clock a party of officers, headed by General Wimpffen, left Sedan, bearing a flag of truce. They were met by an outlying picket guard, and conducted to the Prussian headquarters, where the General formally surrendered the French army and fortress to King William. The French army also bore a letter from the Emperor Napoleon to King William, stating that his desire to surrender himself, not having any command. The formal capitulation for the surrender of Sedan is signed. It is said the Emperor will be sent under a flag of truce to Metz, but the nature of his destination is a secret. A large number of French escaped into Belgium.

The Battle of Sedan.

Special to the Tribune.]

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Napoleon's Letter to King William.

In his letter to the King of Prussia he said: "As I could not die at the head of my army, I lay my sword at the feet of your majesty."

Napoleon left Sedan for the Prussian headquarters at Verdun.

One Hundred Thousand French Captured.

At seven o'clock in the morning of September 2d, MacMahon's whole army, comprising one hundred thousand prisoners, capitulated without conditions. The Prussians had two hundred and forty thousand men engaged or in reserve. The French had one hundred and twenty thousand.

Paris Expelling Her Non-Fighters—Preparing for a Great Defense.

A special correspondent to the *Tribune* telegraphs from Arlon Friday afternoon: Every hotel here is filled with French refugees from across the frontier. The frontier villages are crowded, and it is difficult to obtain anything to eat. A hundred and fifty French and a hundred German soldiers while trespassing Belgian territory were made prisoners and conducted to the Gamun to-night. They are not Germans, but Luxemburgers who were expelled from Paris on account of poverty. Parisians are preparing for famine by expelling all foreigners not possessed of means for their support. The poor French are retained if able bodied, for military service; if not they are sent to the country.

Paris Fortifications Completed.

General Trochu dictator. My informants left Paris on the second of September. To-day is the last day of siege.

Bloody Battles.

LONDON, September 3—The New York *Tribune's* special correspondent telegraphs from Thionville this morning that two battles were fought yesterday. They were bloody, but decisive. They began at five o'clock in the morning and lasted until three p. m. MacMahon was repulsed. The Prussians made an attack, firing incessantly and furiously until half past three o'clock, when the firing ceased, and the Prussians attacked with bayonets. MacMahon was driven across the Meuse, *en route*, it is believed, for Sedan.

Surrender of MacMahon Confirmed.

The surrender of MacMahon is confirmed by a messenger and by numbers of Germans. The enemy is in force near the frontier. Two wounded officers of the eight-sixth regiment of the line, who arrived at Florenville in the evening, admitted MacMahon's retreat, but knew nothing about the surrender at Sedan.

MacMahon's Movements Previous to the Last Chance of Retrieving the Fortunes of France.

LONDON, September 3.—The *Times* says that Marshal MacMahon, by a series of errors, has aggravated an initial error and compromised the last chance of retrieving the fortunes of France. From a chaos of unintelligible and conflicting telegrams we gather that MacMahon was proceeding to the relief of Metz when he was encountered and driven back by Germans, who pursued him so closely and constantly that collisions were inevitable. Hence conflicts have been reported all week.

Serious Work at Sedan Tuesday.

There was serious work at Sedan on Tuesday, when MacMahon reached the heights of Vaux, near Carignan. Thither came the Emperor on Tuesday. On that day 30,000 of MacMahon's army were attacked between Monson and Mouzon. This was the first battle of Beaumont. As reported by King William to the Queen, the French were driven over the Meuse to Monzon. The engagement on the other bank of the river became general. The French several times repulsed from Vaux and only forced about Wednesday between Douzy and Bazeille, with the Meuse and Char between them and the enemy. A severe engagement ensued. The Prussians returned the French fight, necessitating a retirement on Sedan, before which they again received battle. Sedan should the enemy invest it. Rumors are current on the Boulevards that the

Republic is to be Proclaimed

and the present committee of defense constituted a provisional government. Gen. Trochu is rumored as the probable President of the Republic. Great dissatisfaction is expressed at the manner the affairs are managed by the officials regarding events transpiring in the field.

Special to the Herald.]

Bazaine Surrenders Too.

LONDON, September 3.—It is reported that Marshal Bazaine, with his entire force, in occupation of Metz, surrendered at 6 p. m. yesterday, to the army investing that fortress, on receipt of the news of the capitulation of the Emperor.

Intense Excitement in London.

LONDON, September 3.—The most intense excitement prevails throughout the city; the stock market is violently agitated. Official dispatches from Berlin, announcing Napoleon's surrender, were received by the evening journals. The *Pall Mall Gazette* and *Daily Globe* appeared with advanced issues, both these journals declaring that Paris will (in fantry), received the cuirassers with a crushing quick fire at about a hundred yards distance, loading and firing with extreme rapidity and infalling precision into the dense French squadrons. Over went horses and men in numbers, in masses, in hundreds, and the regiment of proud French cuirassers went hurriedly back in disorder—not in half the time it came—went back scarcely a regiment in strength, and not at all a regiment in form. Its course was marked by a confused mass into shapeless and helpless crowds of flying men. The moment the cuirassers turned back the brave Prussians actually dashed forward in hot pursuit at double quick, the infantry plainly perceiving that flying cavalry is what they has not often been recorded in the annals of war. I know not when an example to compare precisely with this has occurred. There was no more striking episode in the day.

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Napoleon's Letter to King William.

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Napoleon left Sedan for the Prussian headquarters at Verdun.

One Hundred Thousand French Captured.

At seven o'clock in the morning of September 2d, MacMahons whole army, comprising one hundred thousand prisoners, capitulated without conditions. The Prussians had two hundred and forty thousand men engaged or in reserve. The French had one hundred and twenty thousand.

Paris Expelling Her Non-Fighters—Preparing for a Great Defense.

A special correspondent to the *Tribune* telegraphs from Arlon Friday afternoon: Every hotel here is filled with French refugees from across the frontier. The frontier villages are crowded, and it is difficult to obtain anything to eat. A hundred and fifty French and a hundred German soldiers while trespassing Belgian territory were made prisoners and conducted to the Gamun to-night. They are not Germans, but Luxemburgers who were expelled from Paris on account of poverty. Parisians are preparing for famine by expelling all foreigners not possessed of means for their support. The poor French are retained if able bodied, for military service; if not they are sent to the country.

Paris Fortifications Completed.

General Trochu dictator. My informants left Paris on the second of September. To-day is the last day of siege.

Bloody Battles.

LONDON, September 3—The New York *Tribune's* special correspondent telegraphs from Thionville this morning that two battles were fought yesterday. They were bloody, but decisive. They began at five o'clock in the morning and lasted until three p. m. MacMahon was repulsed. The Prussians made an attack, firing incessantly and furiously until half past three o'clock, when the firing ceased, and the Prussians attacked with bayonets. MacMahon was driven across the Meuse, *en route*, it is believed, for Sedan.

Surrender of MacMahon Confirmed.

The surrender of MacMahon is confirmed by a messenger and by numbers of Germans. The enemy is in force near the frontier. Two wounded officers of the eight-sixth regiment of the line, who arrived at Florenville in the evening, admitted MacMahon's retreat, but knew nothing about the surrender at Sedan.

MacMahon's Movements Previous to the Last Chance of Retrieving the Fortunes of France.

LONDON, September 3.—The *Times* says that Marshal MacMahon, by a series of errors, has aggravated an initial error and compromised the last chance of retrieving the fortunes of France. From a chaos of unintelligible and conflicting telegrams we gather that MacMahon was proceeding to the relief of Metz when he was encountered and driven back by Germans, who pursued him so closely and constantly that collisions were inevitable. Hence conflicts have been reported all week.

Serious Work at Sedan Tuesday.

There was serious work at Sedan on Tuesday, when MacMahon reached the heights of Vaux, near Carignan. Thither came the Emperor on Tuesday. On that day 30,000 of MacMahon's army were attacked between Monson and Mouzon. This was the first battle of Beaumont. As reported by King William to the Queen, the French were driven over the Meuse to Monzon. The engagement on the other bank of the river became general. The French several times repulsed from Vaux and only forced about Wednesday between Douzy and Bazeille, with the Meuse and Char between them and the enemy. A severe engagement ensued. The Prussians returned the French fight, necessitating a retirement on Sedan, before which they again received battle. Sedan should the enemy invest it. Rumors are current on the Boulevards that the

Republic is to be Proclaimed

and the present committee of defense constituted a provisional government. Gen. Trochu is rumored as the probable President of the Republic. Great dissatisfaction is expressed at the manner the affairs are managed by the officials regarding events transpiring in the field.

Special to the Herald.]

Bazaine Surrenders Too.

LONDON, September 3.—It is reported that Marshal Bazaine, with his entire force, in occupation of Metz, surrendered at 6 p. m. yesterday, to the army investing that fortress, on receipt of the news of the capitulation of the Emperor.

Intense Excitement in London.

LONDON, September 3.—The most intense excitement prevails throughout the city; the stock market is violently agitated. Official dispatches from Berlin, announcing Napoleon's surrender, were received by the evening journals. The *Pall Mall Gazette* and *Daily Globe* appeared with advanced issues, both these journals declaring that Paris will

Paris Determined to Make a Desperate Defense.

General Trochu dictator, stronger in the confidence and sympathies of the people. The Committee of Defense are still working steadily for an obstinate resistance. Though the general opinion is that Paris cannot hold out a long siege, Paris is determined to make a determined defense should the enemy invest it. Rumors are current on the Boulevards that the

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When the French infantry saw their cavalry thus fleeing before foot combatants, they in their turn came forward and attacked the Prussians. The Prussians, not in the least disconcerted during the rapid and telling fire from the Chassepots until their enemies had drawn so near as to be within a hundred yards from them, then poured a withering fire from the needle gun the rapid fire from the Chassepots, and the French infantry could no more endure the Prussian fire than the cavalry to which they had given way before. The infantry fled in its turn, and followed the cavalry to the place from which they came—that is, behind the ridge across the hundred yards from the way to Sedan, where the Prussian mitrailleurs, with their teasing fire, could no longer reach them. The great object of the Prussians was gained, since they were not driven from the crest of the hill they fought to hold; holding it thus against the cavalry, the Prussians persuaded themselves that it was possible to establish artillery on this hill.

[Owing to some disarrangement of the land lines connecting with the cable, our foreign dispatches are incomplete this morning.—ED. COM.]

SATURDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

ENGLAND.

The Surrender of MacMahon's Army.

(Sole Agents for the Herald.)

LONDON, September 3—A dispatch from Sedan *via* Bouillon, September 2, midnight, says the die is cast so far as MacMahon's army and fortunes are concerned. The capitulation is all over with France. I have already telegraphed briefly facts of battles of Tuesday and Wednesday, each day's fighting being terrific. The results at first were of such a character as to give to the Prussians Thursday at daylight showed the French forces reinforced and occupying a strong advanced position from Bazilier extending down the railroad to Douzy, and thence to Nancy on the Belgian Mosson Railroad. At the same hour the Prussians commenced the battle, making a simultaneous attack on the French front and flank. The fighting was at first confined to the artillery, both armies firing incessantly, the Prussians evidently having a weaker force of guns than the Frenchmen. At noon a general charge was made by the Prussian infantry at Douzy, with the object of weakening the French center, but, after tremendous fighting, the Prussians fell back. A pause seemed to take place at one o'clock. The firing being less incessant, but only a prelude of yet fiercer assaults. At two o'clock a simultaneous movement was made along the whole line, the Infantry charging on the French guns.

At three o'clock the French lines, which had previously fired, wavered, broke, and finally thereafter broke. The battle then became a rout. MacMahon is personally wounded, it is said. The roads now present a terrible aspect. The French left everything, flying in every direction, and the Prussians, pursuing, with fresh troops, pressed forward, bent upon cutting off their retreat toward Belgium. The Prussian troops used the bayonet with terrible effect, and in the headlong hot pursuit, leaving only the Prussians gathering in large numbers around Sedan. The Emperor remained at Sedan throughout the battle.

At half-past two o'clock a message was sent to the Emperor at his headquarters, advising him to fly to Belgium, but he was too ill to undertake the journey.

This morning the Prussians prepared to attack Sedan, which was not in condition to resist. At seven o'clock a party of officers, headed by General Wimpffen, left Sedan, bearing a flag of truce. They were met by an outlying picket guard, and conducted to the Prussian headquarters, where the General formally surrendered the French army and fortress to King William. The French army also bore a letter from the Emperor Napoleon to King William, stating that his desire to surrender himself, not having any command. The formal capitulation for the surrender of Sedan is signed. It is said the Emperor will be sent under a flag of truce to Metz, but the nature of his destination is a secret. A large number of French escaped into Belgium.

The Battle of Sedan.

Special to the Tribune.]

LONDON, September 3.—A special correspondent of the *Tribune* telegraphs from the King's headquarters, at Vendrest, near Sedan, Friday: The battle which began at six o'clock on the morning of September 1st. Two Prussian corps were in position on the west of Sedan, having got there by long flank movements over the French retreat to Mezieres. South of Sedan was the First Bavarian Corps, and east, across the Meuse, the Second Bavarian corps. The Saxons were on the northeast with the Guards. I was with the King throughout the day, on the hill above St. Menge, commanding a splendid view of the whole field. After a tremendous battle, the Prussians having completely surrounded Sedan, and the Bavarians having entered the forts, the French General capitulated at five o'clock and fifteen minutes P. M.

Napoleon's Letter to King William.

In his letter to the King of Prussia he said: "As I could not die at the head

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1870.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

CONGRESS, XXIII DISTRICT,
Major WM. FREW, Pittsburgh.
CONGRESS, XXIIID DISTRICT,
FELIX R. BRUNOT, Allegheny.
STATE SENATOR,
ALEXANDER GORDON, Wilkins.
ASSEMBLY,
ALEXANDER NIMICK, Allegheny.
RICHARD C. GRAY, Allegheny.
JOSEPH WALTON, Allegheny.
F. A. HUTCHINSON, North Fayette.
THOMAS PENNEY, McKeesport.
HENRY W. STRICKLER, Pittsburgh.
COMMISSIONER,
WILLIAM A. SHAW, Wilkins.
PROTHONOTARY,
GEORGE NEELD, Lower St. Clair.
CORONER,
JAMES MILLER, Allegheny.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
AARON FLOYD, Pittsburgh.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
MINAS TINDLE, Kilbuck.

THE fact that Mr. CHASE is spoken of as being at Narragansett "somewhat indisposed" leads us to hope that his condition is not as bad as has been represented. And still, if that were the case it may be considered as somewhat remarkable that a full contradiction to the report that he was in a critical condition, in consequence of a paralytic stroke, was not more broadly contradicted.

THE Reformers are the only true friends of a State Convention to revise our Constitution to bring it up to the requirements of the times, stop special legislation, cut down expenses and taxation, and prevent legislative corruption. Four of the candidates of the "Regulars" are on record against the measure. The "Ring," whose creatures they are, are hostile to it, for constitutional reform would break up legislative jobbery and destroy their business. All who are for placing our State in the advance line with Illinois, which has set us a glorious example, should vote for the Reform candidates.

THE *Anzeiger des Westens* of St. Louis, and *Journal* of New York, both faithful adherents to the Democracy, assert that with few exceptions "the entire Democratic press of America has taken side in the present war for France." The *Anzeiger* says:

> This is a fact which cannot be denied, and which should not be concealed from the German Americans. In vain we seek for an explanation. The sympathy of the Americans Democracy with Bonaparte and with its victim, the misguided French people. As the traditional predilection for France on account of the support it gave to the United States in the war of independence, as instinctive dislike for the Democrat German element in America, as, finally, ignorance and prejudices with regard to European relations are within the Republican party at least as strong as in the Democratic party, one might assume, that the sympathy for Germany or France in both parties must be about equally divided. This is not so. The overwhelming majority of Republican papers rejoice over the success of the cause of Germany and brings articles on the war and state of affairs in Germany as also in Switzerland which bespeak a thorough knowledge of the subject and independent judgment, while a majority of just as many Democratic German papers of the English language, not only sympathizes with France, but is filled with the most ridiculous lies and the greatest abuse with regard to Germany.

The New York *World* in particular is referred to as having pursued a course peculiarly odious not only to Germans but to lovers of truth of every nationality.

Now that NAPOLEON has gone up and the French nation come down, what will the New York *World* do? Ever since NAPOLEON commenced the war which has made him a prisoner, the *World* has been his faithful and gallant advocate. Day after day has it transformed French defeats into victories; its imagination has supplied facts and its predictions have been instituted for results already achieved. The *World*, which, be it known, does all things in the capacity of leading Democratic organ, appears to have viewed the Prussians as some special grudge. It could see nothing in her cause to admire, but plenty to despise; while in the French and NAPOLEON there was everything to admire. Under such circumstances, in view of the grand results of the great war, we are curious to see what the *World* has to say. No doubt the cause and the people to whom the *World*, as a Democratic organ, is catering, expect that it will be equal to the occasion, say something to keep up their spirits, and somehow or other turn the disaster into success; at any rate, find something whereon to base an aspersion of the Germans. We shall see.

THE SITUATION IN FRANCE.

In the copious telegraphic dispatches which we publish this morning our readers have a statement of the latest facts and rumors concerning the situation in France. At the time we write, it is certain that the French Emperor is a prisoner at the disposal of the King of Prussia and that the army of Marshal MACMAHON has capitulated. A few days ago M. GAILLARDET in a dispatch stated that on an average ten thousand men a day, arriving at Paris were hurried on to reinforce MACMAHON; who, it was said, must soon have an effective force of more than 200,000 men, "the *elite* of France." Though at present uncertain what proportion of this force was included in the surrender, the army no longer exists as an organization. The soldiers not prisoners of war are scattered and demoralized. It is the army of BAZAINE has not already surrendered, its surrender cannot long be delayed. Remembering how very much the hopes of France seemed to rest upon the performances of these two armies, especially upon those of MAC MAHON'S, we might confidently expect resistance to cease and peace to follow upon their capitulation. Accordingly a lively belief that the end of the conflict is near at hand very generally exists outside of France as the result of late events. Feeling perfectly sure that further effective resistance is impossible and that the prolongation of the war on the part of the defeated would produce only bootless misery and deeper humiliation, we naturally assume, or at any rate hope, that the French people will view the subject in the same light. This, however, is by no means certain. It must be considered that the present is pre-eminently a national war. As an able French journalist said, a short time ago, "NAPOLEON III. was *perfectly inspired* when he declared it." The hatred of Prussia in which it originated has been intensified indefinitely by uniform defeats and by the pillage, the devastation and summary executions by which the invasion has been attended. Perhaps such horrors are the inevitable concomitants of war, which no vigilance, or rigor of discipline on the part of commanders is sufficient to prevent, and it is certain that, whether as facts or as fabrications, such horrors as the attendants of the German invasion are fully believed in by the French. Thus, hating for the sake of old memories and exasperated by invasion and defeat, they may continue the conflict, though knowing it to be in vain. But whether, in consequence of the late disasters, they shall conclude further warfare to be in vain, will of course depend very much upon the mental attitude with which they have been looking into the future. Though, as intimated above, they may have seemed to rest their hopes of retrieval and ultimate triumph upon the armies of MACMAHON and BAZAINE, it is possible that the Regency at Paris and the people generally have not been looking forward to the possible defeat of those troops as destined to render the condition of France desperate. It is a well founded inference from known facts that, in the recent battles, even the new levies and volunteers must have fought with the splendid valor everywhere and always conceded to the nation. All France is doubtless thoroughly aroused, and all Frenchmen capable of bearing arms not already at Paris are gathering there. Thus, as the *Courrier des Etats-Unis* said a few days ago:

> "All male France form a living rampart around Paris. Paris is the common hearth of all the French; it is the sanctuary of the country, and to violate it, it is not an army which it will be necessary to overthrow, but the invader must pass over the bodies of the entire nation."

And again:

> "Even if the armies of MacMahon and Bazaine were defeated, together or reparately, the situation would still be far from being desperate. A formidable army occupies Paris, ready to receive the enemy; the citizens of all classes co-operate in the defense; the close of work men have spontaneously offered their services, and from hour to hour the capital is receiving reinforcements from all parts of the country."

Such sentiments may animate the people at Paris, and not having looked forward to the defeat of their armies in the field as their last hope, they may resolve to try fortune once more in the defense of the capital; a resolve which may be encouraged by the excellent behavior of the raw soldiers in the late engagements. But while soldiers of that sort may do well when associated with disciplined troops, an army composed of them is a poor reliance, and of such material the army at Paris must chiefly consist.

Though thus possible that the war may continue a while longer, it certainly seems more probable that the late defeats will be followed by an armistice and negotiations.

While the possession of the Emperor's person by the King of Prussia is, of course, a matter of great importance in its probable effect on the progress of the conflict, it is, we suppose, a mistake to assume, as many do, that by his personal surrender NAPOLEON III. formally renounced or abdicated his imperial position. Nothing of the kind was comprehended in the act, though by it he may have rendered his own abdication a necessity. The whole truth is that NAPOLEON, unable to retreat through illness, could not help falling into the hands of his enemy. But, as if to guard against the assumption that by surrender renunciation of position was meant, he expressly said that, having no command and being unable to bear removal, he gave himself up as an individual, and left the management of affairs to the Regency at Paris. This Regency, consisting of the Empress and her council, had received their power from the Emperor, which by his abdication would cease to exist. In fact, their power was increased, not narrowed or restricted, by the surrender; and as long as their power continues to be respected, at Paris and elsewhere, NAPOLEON will continue Emperor of the French, whether he live in Sedan, or be transferred to Magdeburg. We refer merely to the legal side of the subject. In reality neither the Emperor nor the Regency has exercised much power since the first disasters of the army; as the practical government of France has been and is in the hands of the Committee of the Legislative Body, of which Count PALIKAO is the chief.

THE WORK OF THE OFFICE-HOLDERS' CLIQUE.

The construction of the Anti-Reform Legislative ticket attracts attention for its adaptability to Ring objects.

When the Reform Movement was inaugurated the office-holders' clique objected by saying that although there were causes of complaint, they would be removed when next the party acted, and that the only way to work out Reform was to act with them. When the reform ticket was nominated, they admitted its great worth and strength and virtually conceded its election, unless they nominated a better, at least one equally as good, which they took great pains to promise. Republicans were asked to refrain from committing themselves to the support of the Reformers, and to "stand by the party;" for in the fulfilment of the pledge of "better men" everything that was desired would be gained. The errors of the past were conceded, but there would surely be amendment in the future.

It is probable that a considerable body of Republicans who strongly sympathized with the Reformers, consented under these appeals to await the action of those who styled themselves "regulars" and cried "stand by the party" so loudly.

Meanwhile a huge Job at the Court House Ring came to light, showing that while pledges were still on their lips the leaders were waist deep in corruption; that while pleading with Republicans to "stand by the party" they were using it to plunder the tax payers and make money by exercising the power the party conferred on them. Thus has been shown what is their idea of redeeming solemn pledges and what is meant by "standing by the party."

Still there was a disposition on the part of many to await the action of the Convention of the office-holding clique. It might, they argued, fall into the hands of the people, and the "better men" so liberally promised be forthcoming in the Convention according to promise. One thing is to be particularly observed, and probably has not escaped the notice of the public, which is, that the leaders and jobbers appeared in strong force in the Legislative Convention. The Congressional Convention had been "set up," and in the County Convention the contest for the spoils would be fought out between those who for nearly a score of years have bought and sold, cheated, "marked" in and "marked" out each other, after the style of gamblers most expert at "stocking the cards" and "cheating round the board." It was with the action of the Legislative Convention that the Ring were chiefly concerned, for it would bear a direct relation to the games to be played at Harrisburg—the field of "Roosters" and "Pinchers"—and schemes for plundering the State as well as the local public through special legislation after the fashion of the fifty thousand dollar indexing job by the Court House Ring. The State Treasurership was also at stake, and the interest of Mr. CAMERON, as remotely effected, was to be taken care of as well. It was in the Legislative Convention, therefore, that the greatest stakes were to be played for, and here the heroes of a hundred battles and bargains appeared in strong force. Some persons thought it was to redeem the pledges they had given, that there existed a friendly strife for the honor of presenting the "better men" whose presence on the ticket was to disperse the Reformers; and some were loth to believe that they were there to secure themselves in power for another year at least at Harrisburg, and in possession of the hoped for spoils—State Treasurership and all.

Well, the people have had nearly a week in which to examine the nominations, compare them with the Reform ticket, and see how the pledges of the Ring have been redeemed; but the most diligent search has not sufficed to find the "better men" or discover anybody or anything outside of the old set of spoils hunters. Where are the men" are nowhere to be found, and it is as plain as the sun at unclouded noonday that the leaders mustered so strongly in the Convention for no other reason in the world than to make certain that men were not nominated who would be independent of them at Harrisburg. It was tools of themselves, not representatives of the people, that they wanted. It took courage to thus brave public opinion on every hand demanding reform, but courage the clique have, a quality by no means confined to men with good objects only in view.

How have the clique kept their promises? By falsifying every one of them. How has the pledge of "better men" been redeemed? By nominating the old set with certain exceptions—changes which are no improvement. Why were Messrs. WALTON and MILLAR left off the legislative ticket? Was it because they were the best men of the last delegation, and could be no longer trusted by the clique? So it would seem. What bargain, what understanding, what consideration transformed the MACKEYS the ERRETTS, the STEELS and other bitter enemies last year into close friends and supporters of ANDERSON, for whom HOWARD was cast aside like an old shoe?

The truth is, never have the clique made greater exertions to "set up" a ticket composed of super-serviceable men, and never before have they been so successful. Any reform would be just so much abatement of their power and loss of spoils. In just the proportion "better men" were placed on the ticket would they be the losers, and this was the year when they could not afford to lose anything. They preferred to brave the universal demand for improvement to risking anything regarding their intended operations at Harrisburg. And in this sense they have risked nothing, though they have defied popular sentiment. It is yet to be determined whether they will be successful in braving public opinion and running counter to the demand for reform which is everywhere heard.

For our part we have not a particle of doubt about the result. The people are not going to be cheated. They perceive that the Ring ticket is for ulterior objects, that instead of getting better, things will be worse than ever, if it is elected; that it has been nominated in the interest of jobbery and special legislation. That Jobs, Contracts, fat offices, unexpended balances and Spoil lie back of these nominations, who the office-holders' clique is for a purpose—a purpose foreign to the general welfare, selfish and corrupt, who will question?

But the clique have over-acted. The people are against them. Those who have waited are now convinced. Since the office-holders' convention voters by the hundred have been taking sides with the Reformers by proclaiming their intention to support their candidates, whose election is already assured.

The poor people in New York city in want of work held a convention on Friday night and sensibly resolved to establish a labor exchange for the benefit of common and skilled laborers, both male and female; that sensible assurance should be given to the poor who desire to emigrate to the west, and that good tenement houses should be built.

KING WILLIAM recently declared that the only terms on which peace was attainable would be the "dethronment of NAPOLEON, the cession of Alsace and Lorraine, the total or partial payment by France of the cost of the war to Prussia, and guaranties that France would not in the future undertake to take revenge for present defeats. The first, and perhaps some will consider the most difficult of these conditions, has probably been partially realized in the surrender of NAPOLEON and the army under MACMAHON—though the fact that he is prisoner of war does not necessarily dispose of him as Emperor. Alsace and Lorraine are held by the Prussians, and it is possible that indemnity may be obtained; but to the exaction as to the future France will scarcely accede, and in this she may be able to command the support of other nations and save herself from humiliation. This exaction, if enforced on her, would be total humiliation, and amount to consignment to a place among the minor nations of Europe, as a war-making power, where at any rate she will probably remain for some time to come. France and Confederated Germany have about an equal population. The military system of Germany has enabled her to demonstrate her superiority. Not this alone. Her civilization as relates to the education of the people, the development of her resources and keeping down to a certain extent whatever weakens a nation as a war power, have given Prussia the mastery in the present struggle. These conditions are not temporary or accidental, and must be taken into account in estimating the actual strength and future position of the two nations towards each other and the other nations.

STILL GOING IT.

The following explains itself. The Ring having engineered through their Conventions, have entered on the task of engineering their ticket among the people, which they will find a difficult job. Their "strong hold" and most serviceable instrument in all their plans is the Executive Committee. Of this the leaders at no time lose sight and never permit its appointment except by themselves. At this business the leaders are at present engaged. The manner in which they get on is related by the following, from one who knows:

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

I thought your frequent *exposes* of the "ring" might prove beneficial to the people in the light of a warning to those political hacks who are striving to run to the political manger, but it seems to me that there are some of them who cannot take a hint. Last Saturday, when the joint committee appointed by the recent Conventions met to appoint an Executive Committee to serve for the ensuing year, it was discovered that the "Ring" had, as usual, been at work. One of the members had a printed list of names as long as his arm and insisted that the persons named thereon should compose the Executive Committee, because the names had been suggested by the great Ernest.

A number of prominent Republicans were named, but they were not on the "slate," did not suit the purposes of the Ring, and were therefore rejected. High words ensued, and finally one of the committee, the most influential man on it, left in disgust, stating that he would not be responsible for what was done. Quite a rumpus ensued, and the committee adjourned till Monday. I will post you as to the result,

A REPUBLICAN.

PROFESSION VS. PRACTICE

The Way the Double-Faced Ring Do It.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

In the reported proceedings of the Ring Convention, held on Tuesday last, it was noticed that a delegate had offered an amendment to a resolution to have the *nominees* (if elected) *instructed* to have the required legislation enacted to change the system about the Court House, and instead of permitting a few men to get wealthy in a very short term at the expense of the public, to pay them a salary and let the proceeds go to aid in the reduction of taxation. It is said that probably forty or fifty thousand dollars are derived from those offices yearly. This would find a very ready support, although they profess much *generally*, yet when it comes to practice they are prone to get at their old habits; and the circular *organ of the whole of corruption* have this week been in the regrinding of the resolutions. Nothing definitive, nothing further said about the *instruction* of their nominees. But perhaps the organ thinks that addition unnecessary, as the nominees will not enjoy the exquisite pleasure of grindig special laws and squandering public money.

REFORMER.

THE BIBLE IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

I had hoped that my reply to Mr. McIlvain's inquiry, as to whether I believed the Bible should be read in the public schools or not, would be fully satisfactory; but as Mr. McIlvain has my quotation was not sufficiently definite, I take pleasure in informing that gentleman, in connection with all others interested, that I believe the Bible should be read in the public schools. That position I have supported in the past, and that position I intend to support in the future. I regret that Mr. McIlvain should consider my answer as equivocal when it was so plain, and I am pained to find him ambiguous in answering his query in the affirmative.

PITTSBURGH, September 3, 1870.

Additional facts about the destructive lightning stroke at Kingston, N. Y., have just been published. The first bolt that killed any one came at eight o'clock. Five persons were immediately killed and in the course of the following day five more died from the injuries they received at the time. Forty persons have taken shelter from the storm under a small willow tree. This tree was next struck by a bolt *four feet from the ground* the lightning left it and killed three of the party, and stunned all. It at once leaped to a spot about fifty feet to the south, and killed two persons of another party. One of the most curious things about the whole affair was that only colored people were fatally injured. A white man who was in the crowd of refugees was knocked twenty feet from where he was standing, and his umbrella was torn to strips, but he sustaining no further injury. A boy standing near him had an India rubber ring on his finger with a small iron shield rivited to it. The unleid and rivet were melted and his shoes torn off and yet he escaped with his life. The statement that the large circus tent was struck was a mistake, though all who were inside were more or less affected by the lightning, while wild beasts were terribly excited and made most hideous yells and cries.

The Treasury Department has decided many queer questions coming from the custom houses, but certainly none has ever been more peculiar than the case which the Collector of the port of Baltimore has called for a judgment upon. The Parician can-can after having been danced with rapturous applause in all the fashionable theaters of the country, has at last come to grief in the custom houses. A Baltimore China importer ordered in France an assortment of goods including a few porcelain maien-boxes with fancy figures. On examination some of the boxes were found to have figures of the Parisian can-can, and the Collector immediately declared that they came within the provisions of the law of March 2d, 1857, which forbids the importation of all indecent or obscene articles, prints, images, figures, &c. A violation of the law lays the entire invoice subject to forfeiture, unless the Department shall decide that the can-can is not indecent.

THE Bourbons will not concede that the Orleans Princes have the only, or indeed the best, right to the French throne in case it goes a begging. Since Charles X died, the legitimists have considered the Duc de Bordeaux, grandson of Charles X, and grand-nephew of Louis XVI and Louis XVIII, as King of France *de jure*, under the title of Henry V. He is now aged fifty, and, under the unassuming title of Count de Chambord, for many years he has divided his time between Venice and Frohsdorf, in Lower Austria. Having no children, his "legitimate" claims to French royalty would pass, at his death, to the Count de Paris, as head of the Orleans line.

THE expulsion of Germans from Paris, an exceedingly harsh measure, is provoking much comment from the leading press of the world, and even vigorous protest by enlightened Frenchmen. A correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "Many of our first bankers, and some of the most esteemed members of our literary and scientific circles are Germans. Must these be driven away? As a rule, the Germans of Paris is generally honest, hard-working and prosperous, and M. Michel Chevalier is within the mark, I fancy, when he says that ten or maybe twenty years would not suffice to fill up the void which the disappearance of the German element would create in Paris."

BISHOP MCCLOSKEY was received in New York on Wednesday with much distinction on his return from the Council of the Vatican. St. Patrick's Cathedral was filled, an address of welcome was pronounced, and in reply the Bishop spoke at considerable length. In the course of his address he said: "It is believed by many that the Church of God, in this land created a new doctrine, has been conferring upon the Holy Father prerogatives and authority which before had never been recognized or received, that it was therefore an oppression of the consciences of the people, an interference with political and civil society, making the Pope a sort of demigod. The Vatican Council has made no more election, has given to the Pope no authority and no prerogative which was not in full force before. The Church can create no new doctrine; it declares and defines what is the truth. A dogma which we were bound to believe under the pain of heresy and sin—such has been the doctrine of infallibility. It has been the belief of the Christian Church till now. The Church has taught that the Popes are the successors of Peter and the inheritors of his apostolic authority. If we deny the infallibility of the Pope, we deny the infallibility of the Church. We must learn to love the Church and honor it. Let us remain united by that one great truth—the Rock itself—*the Church cannot err.*

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The Evening *Mail* knows that the movement to establish in New York a great metropolitan Gallery and Museum of Art is by no means dead, and the plans for it are being quietly perfected.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says the rumored secret treaty between France and England for a transaction relative to Rome, Sardinia, and Piedmont will no doubt recall to memory the ancient claims of the Popes to the sovereignty of the island thus fixed upon to be their final residence.

The Secretary of the Treasury has decided that old scrap steel is dutiable at the rate of 40 per centum ad valorem, as steel in any form not otherwise provided for.

South Carolina is prospering, mechanics' wages have improved and the demand from the interior of the State for building material is immense. Residences, barns, cotton houses and outhouses, for farm purposes, are dotting the land all over the State. The buildings are of a better and more costly character than those that have been previously put up.

At the Colored Men's Trades Union, a speaker said that out of 8,500 colored voters in New York city, more than 500 are mechanics, shoemakers, blacksmiths, engineers, carpenters and skilled machinists, but a majority of them are kept out of work by prejudices against color. One skilled engraver is obliged to work as a waiter because other engravers refuse to work with him.

The census taker has found quite an intelligent man in Michigan, who has been married five years, and did not know, and never had asked his wife's Christian name.

A ghostly phenomenon agitates Lawrence, Mass. The features of an elderly lady, who died lately, appear in a pane of window glass in her room, and after much excitement scientific men have decided that it results from the action of lightning, as it were photographing the lady's face on the glass.

The saving in transportation expenses by the Duluth and Lake Superior route is estimated at $2,500,000 in a single year for the surplus wheat of Minnesota alone and at the rate of one dollar per barrel on flour for the Eastern consumer.

The Marquette *Mining Journal* estimates the production of Lake Superior ore this year at a million tons, and if this yields sixty per cent., which is a safe estimate, we have the almost inconceivable quantity of 600,000 tons of metallic iron, which is twice as much as was produced in the entire United States in 1848. This iron would girt the world with a hoop four inches wide by one inch thick; or, it is sufficient to lay a first-class railway track from New York to Puget's Sound, and have enough left for a branch road to Duluth, and one to Chicago. It would make 30,000 of the mammoth Rodman guns, and more than enough Chassepots and needle guns to kill off the entire populace of France and Prussia. The product of the Marquette mines for one month would give sufficient iron to stretch an ordinary telegraph wire to the moon and back again.

A Chicagoan shows up New York as not the center of trade, and gives in instance that 90 per cent. of the sugar consumed in Chicago now comes from other cities than New York. This is true also of St. Louis and Cincinnati and the West, and it is not too much to say that within the last two years 75 per cent. of all the desirable sugar buyers (I mean such as buy 100 hogsheads and upwards, and are good beyond doubt) are turning their attention to Boston and Baltimore, and not to the New York grocery firm control of the Wild Cat village trade, which buys one to five hogsheads, and may or may not pay for them. The reason is, a New York importer would not, or was not, favored. His worse ensued, and finally one of the committee, the most influential man on it, left in disgust, stating that he would not be responsible for what was done. Quite a rumpus ensued, and the committee adjourned till Monday. I will post you as to the result,

Connecticut will have an average tobacco crop this year.

One Boston book firm receives four or five book manuscripts daily for examination, one thousand or one thousand five hundred yearly.

A Paris letter says that the flower of France, its youth, are massed at Chalons, or before the Prussian armies, and though there are enough regular soldiers there for a massacre in case of a rising, the defense of Paris against the advancing enemy has to be left mainly to her solid burghers, the men who, in England, are church wardens, vestrymen, directors, and men of peace.

There is great distress among the Parisians, and many sacrifices of property are daily made. A splendid set of furniture, that cost 60,000 francs, was sold to an American for 20,000. The loan offices are so full that they refuse to make further advances on anything of a bulky or commonplace character. Watches and jewelry are still accepted.

There is one undergone noticeable in all the journals of France coming to us from every quarter—Intense astonishment and chagrin at the existing situation, keen disgust with the ruling "powers that be," a willingness to sacrifice everything for a fixed direction, excepting defense and the wreaking of vengeance on those who are to blame—but not a sound of Bourbonism or Orleanism in their whole outcry.

Secretary Belknap has had a commission investigating the fossilized way of doing things in the War Department. Many reforms have been made, if adopted, will revolutionize things considerably and dispense with considerable red tape.

The French at Tronge, France, recently shot fifteen spies, five of them officers. They were disposed of by a sergeant, who, putting a pistol to the ear of each prisoner, one after the other, blew out their brains.

The people of Stillwater, Minn., are so mifted at St. Paul for some fancied grievance, that they refuse to longer take the St. Paul papers.

Of forty companies formerly incorporated in Iowa, but eleven could comply with the new insurance law, and but four have been formed under the law, making but fifteen Iowa insurance companies which have complied with the law. Three of the eleven and two of the four have already wound up, leaving but ten Iowa insurance companies now doing business.

A leading New York publishing firm has just marked down its prices an average of twenty-five per cent.

A recent storm passing over Grandbunten, in Switzerland, produced hail of the size of an egg, under which, in 1425, the constitutional oath was taken. But already from the debris has sprung up a vigorous young shoot.

According to the *Unita Cattolica*, the desertions from the Papal army are assuming large proportions.

The Scottish societies of the United States and Canadas represented at the Caledonian Club games, in New York last week, have formed a confederation organization—the "North American United Caledonians."

The New York *World* is now doubtful whether the census is either a botch or a juggle, or both. A botch and a juggle.

Prim has intimated that if France declares a republic it will be necessary to convene the Spanish Cortes, probably for the same purpose.

A telegram from Calcutta to the London *Times* states that a vague panic and apprehension is spreading among the Europeans of a native insurrection at Anahabad (an ancient city of Hindoostan, 459 miles northwest of Calcutta.

The rolls of the Pension Office show that there are now drawing pensions: 5,006 soldiers who have lost one arm; 4,627 one leg; 330 both arms; 42 both legs; 1,200 an arm and a leg. Many of these men are residing in Washington, and are in government employ. None of them have thus far taken artificial limbs, but all have taken the commutation of $50 in cash. The above enumeration does not include persons who have not applied for invalid pensions, or who have had the apparatus for the resetting of a bone in a limb, who are equally entitled under the law.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. MYRA CLARK GAINES has withdrawn the offer of compromise which she made to the city authorities of New Orleans, and will now claim the full amount to which she considers herself entitled, amounting to nearly $5,000,000, besides costs.

Mrs. Rawlins and her family are about becoming the residents of one of the finest mansions in Danbury, Connecticut, purchased for them by President Grant, as trustee of the Rawlins Fund.

It is said the Prince and Princess of Wales are unusually harmonious in their almost open sympathies with the French. The Prince's feeling is believed to rest in his great dislike of his brother-in-law, the Crown Prince of Prussia.

D. Wemyss Jobson, who translates the *Courrier des Etats-Unis* dispatches for the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, is a smart, intelligent young fellow of ninety-five. Seventy years ago he was a candidate for the position of State Prison Inspector.

Eugenie's cottages at Saratoga have been occupied this season by Hamilton Fish, Mr. Astor, Jesse, H. T. Heiskell, Mr. Phyfer, August Belmont, Oliver Ditson, A. T. Stewart, Judge Hilton and Senator Conkling.

The editor of the *Tribune* asserts that in case Mr. Greeley is elected Governor of New York, his opposition to capital punishment will not deter him from doing his duty, even to signing death warrants.

The largest transfer ever made at the Treasury Department of bonds belonging to a single individual was to George Howland and others, trustees of Sylvia Howland, of New Bedford. The amount was $500,000, invested principally in Sixes of 1881. Per Cent. free of tax, and if not withdrawn from the Treasury annually, by January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

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NEW CHINTZES,
NEW SHAWLS,
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ALL THE NEW SHADES AT

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A LARGE ASSORTMENT JUST RECEIVED.

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For Men and Ladies, Misses and Boys.

NEW ZEPHYR SHAWLS,

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A Large Assortment, all Colors.

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AT

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OF A WELL KNOWN

WOOLEN MILL,

WE WILL OFFER ON

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UPWARDS OF

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ALL-WOOL BARRED

FLANNELS,

AT

FORTY CENTS

PER YARD.

The Goods are too well known in this market to need extended description, and we invite the attention of OUR CUSTOMERS and the TRADE GENERALLY to them, as they are offered

Below the Cost

OF PRODUCTION,

And cannot be duplicated, as the manufacturer has closed his mill.

Our First Fall Stock

OF

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Will be in Store during the Coming Week

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Great Reduction

IN PRICES,

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Best Makes Light Prints, 10c.

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8-4, 4-4 and 8-4 Black Hernani.

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, September 3, 1870.

The banks and bankers continue to report an easy money market. There is no pressure for loans, and discounts are tame. Comparatively few want money for speculative purposes in this market, and some capitalists have difficulty in placing satisfactorily their idle balances. The cheering news to-day of the astounding Prussian victories has imbued a very buoyant feeling. During this war a general feeling of apprehension and dread of the future have pervaded business circles, which has been a serious drawback to commercial pursuits and an element of disturbance financially; and now with a reasonable prospect of peace being established, a more assured feeling will follow.

In New York to-day Wall street has been excited under the news of the surrender of Napoleon and the army of MacMahon. The event is regarded as favorable to commercial, early formal submission of France, and there is consequently a general disposition to discount the effect of peace. This tendency was apparent in a decline of gold to 115, and to a general buoyancy of the markets. It appears to be very generally concluded that a market would be again opened in Germany and France for our securities, with the legitimate effect of strengthening bonds on the one hand and weakening gold on the other. Some, however, think that the compelling of France to pay the expenses of the war would be apt to interfere with the demand for our 6-20 bonds in Germany, as would make Prussian bonds specially desirable.

The bond market, though very strong, did not change materially on the morning call, in sympathy with the week's news. At the noon call, however, there was a very buoyant and excited feeling.

The German bankers became large buyers, partly from an advance at London, and partly from the expectation of order from Frankfort, and the market advanced ½@¾ on the opening figures.

The market opened with an advance on the closing prices of last night of ⅝ on 62s, ¼ on 62s and 10-40s, and ⅛ on 5s, new 65s, and 67s—5s being ½ lower, 65s steady at 110¾, and currency 6s at 111¾.

At the noon call Eighty-ones, Sixty-fours, and old Sixty-fives were ½ higher. Late Sixty-fives, Sixty-sevens, Sixty-eights and Currency Sixes ⅝. Sixty-twos being steady at 111¾. Ten-forties ¼ lower.

The war news was received with much excitement in the Gold Room, the feeling being that of general satisfaction. The clique who have been large buyers for the *bull* campaign do not appear to have been alarmed in selling away large amounts, but if report may be credited were large buyers at 115.

Stocks opened strong and active, and have since advanced, under free purchases, to the highest point recorded in many days. There was a good attendance at the boards, and the Long Room was filled with bank officers and excited brokers, who were disposed to make the most out of the present activity.

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kenaedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

September 3, 1870.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.
Central & Hudson	90½	90¾	90¾	91	91¼
Do Scrip	90½	90¾	91	91¼	91¼
Erie	25¾	25¾	25¾	26	26
Reading	97	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼
Harlem	132½	132½	133		
Illinois Central	136	136	136¼		
Lake Shore	92⅞	92¾	93	93¼	93¼
Michigan Central	113	113	113	113	113
Cleve. & Pitts.	90	90	90	90	90
Chicago & N. W.	82¾	82¾	83	83	83
Do preferred	87¾	87¾	88¼	88¼	88¼
Rock Island	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾
St. Paul	61¾	61¾	62¼	62¼	62¾
Do preferred	79½	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾
Wabash		51¾	52		
Do preferred		76¾	77		
Fort Wayne		94	94		
Ohio & Miss.	31½	31½	31¾	31¾	31¾
Chi. & Alton		115¾	115¾		
Do preferred		134	134		
R. I. & and Erie		39½		39¾	
N. J. Central		103½		103¾	
Quicksilver		26¼		26¼	
Pacific Mail	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾
Adams Express		68		67¾	
Wells-Fargo		12¾		12¾	
American		24¾		24¾	
United States		114¾		114¾	
Gold	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	114¾

A comparison between yesterday's and to-day's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Fri.	Sat.	Adv.	Dec.
Central & Hudson	90¾	91¼	¼	
N. Y. Central scrip	90¾	91¼	¼	
Erie	25¾	26	¼	
Reading	97	97¼	¼	
Harlem	132	133	1	
Illinois Central	136½	137	½	
Lake Shore	92¾	93¼	½	
Cleve. and Pitts.	90	90¼	¼	
Northwestern	82½	83	½	
Do. preferred	87¾	88¼	½	
Rock Island	113¾	114¼	½	
St. Paul	61¾	62¼	½	
Do. preferred	79	79¾	¾	
Wabash	51¾	52¼	½	
Do. preferred	76	76¾	¾	
Fort Wayne	94	94		
Ohio and Miss.	31¾	32¼	½	
Pacific Mail	40	40¼	¼	
Adams Express	68	68¼	¼	
Gold	116¼	114		2

—At Philadelphia to-day stocks were firm; Pennsylvania State Sixes, third issue, 111¾; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 27, Reading Railroad, 48 9 16; Pennsylvania Railroad, 56¾; Gold, 115.

—The National Debt was paid off during the month of August at the rate of about half a million dollars a day. During the past six months the daily reduction has been more than $600,000. And during every day since President Grant began his financial administration the debt has been lessened—and with it the taxes and other burdens of the people—by more than $600,000. Here are the figures:

Debt decrease during August	$ 13,444,325 90
Debt dec. since March 1, 1870	82,497,536 76
Debt dec. since March 4, 1869	169,543,109 10

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue (Apollo Building), dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Board every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY EVENING, September 3, 1870.

REMARKS—The market continues to move along slowly, with a fair trade demand for the leading articles. The weather was change able but on the whole favorable. The receipts of produce keep pace with the wants of the local demand. There is very little speculation going on at present. The leading houses are making extensive preparations for the fall trade. Considerable activity already pervades most departments. Our rivers are down to low water mark, but then this is the time to expect a river of that size. Flour—The market was without animation, with a restricted demand; buyers were disposed to take hold cautiously. The receipts for some days past were small, still there is an ample stock on hand to meet the requirements of the trade. The mills are well supplied with wheat, and are running to their full capacity and are doing a good business. Groceries—We can report a good demand for the season. Previous prices have been fairly maintained. The market is well supplied with almost an entire new stock. The leading operators have made up their minds that there will be a large demand and they are determined to be prepared for such an emergency. The sales during the past season far exceeds any previous one. The prospect for the future of the grocery market is certainly very flattering.

The following are the wholesale prices, unless otherwise noted:

ASHES—Dealers are well prepared for the fall trade. At present there is a moderate trade demand and sales are regularly made as follows: Soda Ash, common 4 @ 4½ cent. 5¼@5½ cent, 5¾@6c. Potash 7@7½c. Pearls 9@9½c per lb.

APPLES—The market continues to be well supplied. The receipts since our last were 53 barrels. Prices have undergone no quotable change. Sales of common to medium $2@3 10; fair to choice $3 50@4 per barrel.

BUTTER—The receipts since our last were 58 packages. There was a steady demand for choice roll for table use at 27@30c. Sales packed at 22@25c; mixed lots dull and not wanted.

BROOM CORN—The market is well supplied to meet the demand; small sales were made to the trade at 11@12c per lb.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales Pennsylvania $6 00 p case, other brands sold at $5 00@7 00 p case.

COOPERAGE—The market was firm with a fair demand. Sales city barrels $2 25; country $2 10. Sales were made for the next four months' delivery at $2 00.

MELONS—The market is overstocked, and prices nominal. Sales at $15@20 p 100 as to size and quality.

EGGS—We are reported a steady trade demand, with purchasers for all good packages that were offered, prices varying from 19@20c p dozen.

CANDLES—The market was quiet with a fair trade demand; sales mould at 12½c, star 20c and sperm at 38@39c p lb.

PEARL BARLEY—Sales of No. 4 at 5½c p lb; No. 3 5½c; No. 1 6½c; oatmeal, 5 and 10 p barrel; 250 lbs $10; half barrels $5 50.

FLOUR—The market was without animation; purchasers are taking hold sparingly, merely to meet the current wants. The receipts since our last were 528 barrels. There is still a wide margin between sellers and buyers, the latter purchasing sparingly, and the former firm and indisposed to make concessions. New flour is arriving, and sells at $6@6 50. We continue to quote sales from store, old white wheat, at $6 75@7 in sacks 5lbs less; medium qualities $6 50@6 75; National $7 50 in bbls, in sacks $7 25; Penn Handle in bbls $6 87½, in sacks $6 75; other grades were sold at a variety of prices. The stock in store and mills is ample for all ordinary trade demands.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS—Notwithstanding the lateness of the season we are reported a good trade demand. The leading houses report a good business during the season. We quote as follows: Shoulders 14½c; ribbed Sides, 17½c; clear Sides, 18c. Sugar Cured Hams, 24@25c. Dried Beef, S. C. and canvassed 24@24½c; lean lard 17c; do bucket 18c. Mess Pork, $29 50.

TALLOW—The market is steady. Sales of new were reported at 8@8½c p lb for rendered.

RAGS—Are quiet at 1@1½c p lb.

GRAIN—The market was steady with a good trade demand for most descriptions. The receipts since our last were: Oats, 487 sacks; Rye, none; Barley, 150 sacks; Wheat 60 sacks; Corn, 164 sacks. The present rate of sales ran as follows: Red Western Tennessee $1 20@1 25; choice red and white mixed $1 30@1 35; choice white $1 38@1 40. Corn—The market is firm, with an improved demand; holders generally are not over anxious to sell; buyers are offering 41@42c, and furnishing sacks. Sales from second hands are reported at 40@42c. Corn dull, with some sellers than buyers; holders say their time will soon come. The stock on the market is not a large one. The nominal rates are 80@85c. Rye, market quiet; holders are not trying to force sales. We quote nominally at 85@88c. Barley, market steady, with a good trade demand; sales of good to choice spring at $1 10@1 15 per bushel.

FEED—The market was steady, with a good trade demand, at the following: Bran, $1 00 p cwt; shorts, $1 05; shipstuffs, $1 10, and middlings, $1 20 p cwt.

HAY—Are selling in a regular way at 30@35c p lb.

WHISKY—Trade more brisk and prices still firm; proof $1 15; high wines $1 07; old go current by quality and age.

HAY—The supply is in excess of the demand, and the market is weak. Sales from wagon at $12, 18@17, the latter an extreme rate.

SOAP—The market was steady and quiet; have undergone no change; we note sales Babbitt's No. 1, Oakley's, 10½c; chemical olive, 8c; rosin, No. 1, 6c.

EXTRACT OF COFFEE—Sales Hummel's $4 25 gross.

CHICKENS—The stock is large and prices vary. Fair to good young chickens, 60@70c p pair; old at all sorts of prices.

POTATOES—The supply is abundant, still prices rule high. A good article commands readily $2 50@3 50 p box; inferior lower.

CEMENT—Market well supplied; sales of Phoenix Hydraulic at $2 50@2 75 p bbl; Louisville $2 00@2 50 p bbl.

SODA—In kegs 6c; boxes, assorted papers, 7½c; sal soda, 3½c.

SAPOLIO—Sales Enoch Morgan's Sons—six dozen case at $7 00.

LIME—The market was steady but not very active. We are reported sales of Cleveland white at $2 25; eastern $1 75 p bbl.

GROCERIES—The market was not a very active one, still we can report a good business doing for the season. The leading houses are doing a good business at the following prices:

COFFEE—Sales Java at 27@27½c; Rio, fair to choice, 19@22½c p lb.

SUGARS—Crushed, powdered and granulated 16@16½c. A coffee 15½c; E coffee 15¼c; extra 15c; Porto Rico, 11c for fair; 12c for choice.

SYRUP AND MOLASSES—Syrup cuba 10½@ 11½c; Havana, in boxes, 11½@12½c. Molasses sugars 9½@10½c, being an advance of ½c p lb. Meyer & Elder's, 90c; white honey drips, 80c; silver drips, choice, 65c; fair to good, 60c; sugar grades 40, 50@60c p gal.

MOLASSES—Sales New Orleans at 85@90c; Porto Rico 70@75c per gallon.

LARD OIL—The demand is fair, and prices steady. No. 1 lard oil 85@90c; No. 2 lard oil at 80@85c per gallon. Chicago and Cincinnati extra No 1 lard oil, and pure No 2, 85c per gallon.

RYE FLOUR—In good demand. The mills report sales at the following: In barrels $6 40; in sacks $6 10.

CHEESE—The market is well supplied with a moderate inquiry. We can report sales at the following: Western Reserve at 11@13c; factory Ohio 13½@14c; Goshen 14½@15c.

DRIED FRUIT—The stock on hand is not a large one, and the demand is only in a small way at, quarters, 6@7c; halves, 9@10c. Apples 5@6c. The supply is ample to meet demand.

FEATHERS—There is a better demand, and prices are firmer; 60@65c p lb.

FISH—The demand for the home trade still continues fair, and prices are firm and unchanged. Sales at the following figures: Mackerel No. 1, at $28@29 p barrel; No 2 large $16; No 3 large $13; No. 3 medium $11; No. 3 small $10; in kits $6 @ 8; in sacks $4 @ 5; other grades were sold at a variety of prices. The stock in store and mills is ample for all ordinary trade demands.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Notwithstanding the lateness of the season we are reported a good trade demand. The leading houses report a good business during the season. We quote as follows: Shoulders 14½c; ribbed Sides, 17½c; clear Sides, 18c. Sugar Cured Hams, 24@25c. Dried Beef, S. C. and canvassed 24@24½c; lean lard 17c; do bucket 18c. Mess Pork, $29 50.

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The Daily Commercial.

The Imperial Prisoner.

[From the New York Commercial.]

On the 15th of July the French Corps Legislatif declared war against Prussia. On the 19th Bismarck announced the declaration in the Prussian Parliament amid the cheers of the members. On the 23d the Emperor was received in the Corps Legislatif. To the speech of M. Schneider, in which he said, "behind you, behind our army is the nation," the Emperor made reply: "I experience great satisfaction, on the eve of my departure for the army in being able to thank you for the patriotic co-operation you have given my Government. War is legitimate when it is made with the assent of the whole country and the approbation of its representatives. You are right in recalling the words of Montesquieu. The true author of the war is not he who declares, but he who renders it necessary. We have done all that depended on us to avoid it, and I may say that the entire nation, in its irresistible force, has dictated our resolutions." He confided to them the Empress and said he took his son with him "as would learn in the midst of the army how to serve his country. The next day the Emperor issued his proclamation to the people of France. He said a decisive hour had arrived for France. Prussia had scorned her and had aroused distrust in all quarters. She had made Europe a camp where reigns disquiet and fear. He added: "We, ourselves that the people composing the great Germanic nationality shall dispose freely of their destinies. As for us, we demand the establishment of a state of things guaranteeing our security and assuring the future. We wish to conquer a durable peace, based on the true interests of the people, and to assist in abolishing that precarious condition of things when all nations are forced to employ their resources in arming each other. Such is the glorious flag of France, which we once more unfurl in the face of the foreigners, the same which has borne over Europe the civilizing ideas of our great revolution." He concluded by saying: "With God's help I shall do my duty his name imposes." Almost the next we hear of the Emperor is his telegram announcing the 3d of August, about Louis, at whose trandquility at Saarbruck "the soldiers wept." Then we have the 5th of August, announcing the victory of Saarbruck "the soldiers wept." Then we have the 6